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Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Dry Goods, Groceries, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Market Street, Wilmington N. C.

Have constantly received and punctually [illegible]

March 1847. 67-tf

TRINITY SCHOOL,

Five Miles West of Raleigh N. C.

Rev. J. WINS, R. P. Rector.

[illegible] will be opened on the [illegible] of January next, for the reception of [illegible] Latin, Greek, French and English [illegible] will be made for Tuition in the Mathematical Department, & the Classical College will be [illegible] Boarding can be obtained in the [illegible] Rector, or in the village [illegible]

[illegible]

GEORGE LAFAYETTE,

A COLORED MAN,

[illegible]

NOTICE.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

...tory, and no more. Then there is not the shadow of constitutional right in Congress to say that a State shall not be received into the Union, unless slavery be excluded. If new Territory is to be acquired by the Union, and State after State is to be received under this restriction, may not the Anti-slavery party in time succeed in their designs, unless the power assumed by Congress, to meddle in the fight of slavery on the admission of a new State, shall be set aside and forever put at rest—I again say to me that if there is a question which could dissolve Southern interest, it is this. If the citizens of the North should be any longer persisted in to regard to a matter so vitally important to the Southern States, the South should assemble in Convention, and protest most solemnly and resolutely against a power so manifestly usurped.

As to the Public Lands, which is also a very interesting subject to the People. It is my opinion, that that portion of them which was owned by the different Colonies, when forming the government, should now been given back to the States, considering whether or paying the debt for which they were exclusively ceded to the general government. That portion of them which has been since purchased by the United States, appears to stand on a different footing, and is a subject upon which I have not bestowed enough reflection to form any matured conclusion. I think, however, it is a very irregular and uncertain way of ascertaining or raising revenue. The revenue from the sale of the public lands, has varied from twenty four millions of dollars, in 1836, to seven millions, in 1837, or 8 and now and for some years past, it has fallen even to five or two to four millions. It is for a town to figure two to four millions. It was that income on calculations could be based to support the revenue to be derived from such a source. And as it is necessary, in a system of impost duties, to look to the level of revenue, and to the state of the country, so it is necessary, in a system of direct taxation, to look to the same considerations, and to the additional consideration of the time and manner of collection. Whether it may be a question worthy of consideration, in the future, whether a system of direct taxation, as recommended by a message of 1837, may be resorted to, is a question I do not feel myself called upon to discuss.

In the message of 1837, it is spoken of the public lands, says that they were ceded by the several States for the purposes of general defence, and are a fund for meeting the expenses of war. That being granted for the uses for which they have been asked, the lands may now be apportioned among the several States, in the ratio adopted for which they were ceded having been contributed. I cannot perceive, he says, a single ground on which it can be held that the sparse settlement of these lands constitutes the true interest of the People. It seems to me, said he, to be our true policy to fill the population as rapidly as possible, and that they should be a source of revenue, and that they should be settled in the United States, by the payment of a price for them. The argument of the cost of surveying, &c. would apply to the sale of any property. The lands may now be considered as the property of the United States, and the Act of Congress, dividing the proceeds, among the several States, is a question of distribution among the States, in which the People of the United States, are interested, and which will require particular attention, but these questions are not necessary to be discussed at present.

In the message of 1838, it is said that the public lands should be considered as the property of the United States, and that the money arising from the sale of them should be applied to the general purposes of the Government, and not be distributed among the several States. That the public lands are the property of the United States, is unquestionable, but that they should be applied to the general purposes of the Government, is not entitled to so much consideration. It is not to be supposed that the framers of the Constitution, when they conferred on Congress the power to dispose of the public lands, intended that the proceeds should be applied to the general purposes of the Government, to the exclusion of the States, in which they lay, and for the benefit of which they were ceded. It would be a fraud upon the States, and a violation of the trust for the execution of which the power was conferred. I cannot believe that such was the intention of the framers of the Constitution, or that such can be the true construction of the instrument. The public lands are the property of the United States, and Congress has the power to dispose of them, but in trust for the several States, according to their respective interests. The power to dispose of the public lands, and to appropriate the proceeds of the sales, is derived from the same source. Both powers are contained in the same clause of the Constitution, and are to be executed in the same manner. The money arising from the sales, must, like the lands themselves, be applied to the use of the States, according to their respective interests. The power of appropriation, as to the proceeds of the sales, is coupled with the trust created by the cession of the States, and the assumption of the debts and obligations of the Confederation. The debts and obligations of the Confederation have been assumed by the United States, and the public lands are the principal fund out of which they are to be paid

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

LITERATURE

On the 4th instant, I made my first attendance at an examination of the Female School at Everettsville, Wayne county, which is situated in a region of country that is gently undulating, and to some extent it is yet in its rural form, in consequence of its recent settlement. The Academy is located upon an eminence, that renders a view of the landscape from the upper story quite interesting. On entering it, I found the walls decorated with garlands of flowers and ornamental work, that had been executed by its inmates. Though very beautiful, the brilliancy was lost when contrasted with the mental culture of the young ladies under the worthy instructress of this nursery of piety and useful knowledge. Arithmetical problems were solved with great celerity; correct and ready answers were given on English Grammar, Geography, History, Natural Philosophy, French, &c., interspersed with composition and performance on Piano forte, accompanied with the voice, which rendered it quite exchanging. The exercises were closed with a parting song by the students, that would have done honor to a part in any choir. The exercises were conducted with that skill and elegance that were calculated to render it truly interesting to the philosophical mind; in fine, they were *very* good. The founders of this school express a determination to persist in having it conducted by the most skilful teachers.

A SPECTATOR.

WAKE FOREST COLLEGE

The Commencement at Wake Forest College came on Tuesday of last week. The exercises commenced in the College Chapel at four o'clock, by declamation by sundry young gentlemen of the lower classes, in the following order:—

1. *James B. Jeffries*, Wake Co.—The Magnet. Accompanied by E. Barrett.
2. *Benj. W. Justice*, Wake Co.—Eulogy on Science and Industry, by Sixty.
3. *Eugenius N. Mc'G*, Lenoir Co.—Oration on the 4th of July, by Legare.
4. *Joseph W. Scarborough*, Bertie Co.—On a Congress of Nations as a substitute for War.
5. *Turner E. Watson*, Bertie Co.—Character of the Indians, by Sixty.
6. *H. B. Battle*, Brunswick.—Trial of Warren Hastings, by Macaulay.
7. *Jesse P. Jeffries*, Henderson Co.—Burke's and Hay's system of the Relation of Man examined, by Robert Hall.
8. *Richard C. Puryear*, Anson Co.—Parliamentary Reform, by Lord Brougham.
9. *W. M. Wingate*, Darlington, S. C.—The genius of Universalism examined, by Legare.

The graduating class, consisting of three young gentlemen, then appeared before a crowded audience, to receive their diplomas, which they were admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and pronounced their *diplomas* from the hands of the President.

1. *Frederick C. Beasley*, James City.—The evidences of Christianity examined, by Legare.
2. *Thomas W. Mangum*, Pleasant Hill.—Forensic Eloquence, by Webster.
3. *Jonathan B. Mc'Kee*, Newton.—The Life and Character of *Mirabeau*, by Sixty.

The Valedictory Address, by the President of the College, Dr. Hooper, then followed, which was listened to with the deepest attention by the graduating class. This address contained a few words of advice to the young men, and expressed the College's sorrow at parting with those who had been members of the institution for the last four years. The President, with a few appropriate remarks, then conferred the degrees of the College upon the graduating class, and the exercises were closed with prayer by the President

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving a Fresh Supply of GOODS in their line, viz.

Sack Salt; boxes, half, crushed, and powdered Sugars; Rio Java, Laguira, and Maracaibo Coffees; Mackerel; Pepper, Spice and Ginger; Epsom Salts; Lard and Mould Candles; Saleratus; Cuppers; Linen Brush; cotton and wool Cards; Brooms; painted and Chase-hoop Buckets; wash Tubs and Kellies; wire Sieves; window Baskets; Bass, Yarn, Broom-corn, ground Pepper; Mustard; best quality Segars; Scotch Snuff in Bladders; Hyson and Imp. Teas; Nutmegs and Cloves; Cassia; Saddle Trees; Shoe Pegging; Currants; Shaving Soap; Fig Blue; Starch and Rosin; Wrapping Paper; Tar; Pitch and Resin; Tallow and Kentucky Jeans; Linsey; Flannels; Checks; Linings; Matches; Hooks and Eyes; buckskin and cotton Gloves; Suspenders; Pins; Needles; Tacks; Brads; Scissors; Knives and Forks; Table and Tea Spoons; pitch, tin, stock, trunk, and tilt Hinges; long and short handled frying Pans; Opodeldoc; Liniment; Paregoric; castor and sweet Oil; Essences; Ink; hollow Ware; Crockery, suitable for the country merchant trade; Glassware, Rockingham Ware in sets; Saddles, Bridles, and Martingales; Cigars, very cheap. Champagne Wine in baskets; pale and red French Brandies; Holland gin; Madeira, Sherry, white and red Port Wines, warranted *as they should be!*

The above, with numerous articles not named, will be sold as low as can be found at any house in the country, to country merchants or others, on accommodating terms.

WILLIAMS, McGHAVARY & CO.

Fayetteville, April 1, 1847. 69-tf

A few quarter casks of fine old Louisa Particular Madeira WINE, for sale by

J. HUSKE & SON.

April 23, 1847. 58tf

REMOVED.

EDWIN GLOVER.

Watch Maker and Jeweller,

HAS removed to the New Store four doors West of his former Stand, at W. Price's, where he is prepared to sell Watches and Jewelry on as low terms as they can be sold by any one in North Carolina.

His personal attention will be paid to the Repairing of Watches and Jewelry.

March 6, 1847. 55-tf

FISH.

BBLS No. 1 Hollo'a HERRINGS,
20 do No. 2 MACKEREL.

Just received by HALL & DALL.

March 27. 5-tf

LAMP OIL.—Best Winter Strained Sperm Oil, for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

Jayne's Expectorant, for Coughs &c. For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.

ON THE CAPE FEAR RIVER.

	Before.	Present.
Bar Goods, [illegible]	8	7
[illegible]	10	8
[illegible]	10	8
[illegible]	3 50	2 50
[illegible]	3 50	2 50
[illegible]	3 50	2 50
[illegible]	1 75	1 25
[illegible]	5 00	4 00

[illegible] Boats will continue to run as heretofore, [illegible] Wilmington, and will be ready to receive freight on the first [illegible] next, and thereafter [illegible] Fayetteville every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. [illegible] Wilmington every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 10 o'clock, A. M.